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71 Applicant: SUMITOMO CHEMICAL COMPANY,
 LIMITED
 Kitahama 4-chome 5-33
 Chuo-ku Osaka 541(JP)

72 Inventor: Masui, Syohel
 2-17-1, Saganakadai Kizu-cho
 Soraku-gun Kyoto-fu(JP)
 Inventor: Usui, Nobuhiro
 1-9-1-501, Tamagawa
 Takatsuki-shi Osaka-fu(JP)
 Inventor: Matsumoto, Masahito
 2-1, Kuwata-cho
 Ibaraki-shi Osaka-fu(JP)

74 Representative: Vossius & Partner
 Siebertstrasse 4 P.O. Box 86 07 67
 D-8000 München 86(DE)

54 Process for producing a multilayer molded article.

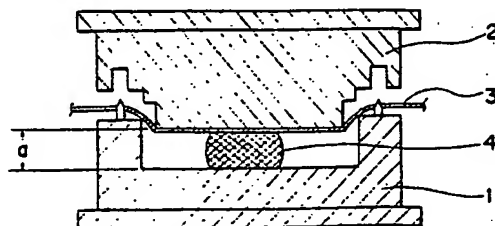
57 A multilayer molded article comprising a resin body and a skin material with good quality is produced by a process which comprises the steps of:

(a) supplying a skin material between a male mold (2) and a female mold (1) which are attached to clamping means;

(b) starting closing of the male and female molds (1, 2), and supplying a resin melt (4) for the resin body between the skin material (3) and the male or female mold while temporarily stopping the closing action of the mold or adjusting a closing rate at 30 mm/sec or less when a cavity clearance between the molds is in the range between $(c + 100)$ mm and $(c + 5)$ mm (wherein c is the cavity clearance when the molding is finished),
and

(c) further closing the molds to the cavity clearance of c to finish the molding.

Fig. 2



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PROCESS FOR PRODUCING A MULTILAYER MOLDED ARTICLE

The present invention relates to a process for producing a multilayer molded article. More particularly, the present invention relates to a process for producing a multilayer molded article comprising a resin body and a skin material.

The multilayer molded article comprising a resin body and a skin material is widely used in many products including automobiles and household electric appliances, since such article is economical and light and has good moldability and surface properties such as decoration and soft feeling.

As a method for producing the multilayer molded article, Japanese Patent Kokai Publication No. 150740/1984 proposes a method in which a peripheral part of a skin material is sandwiched between a flame for fixing the skin material and a female mold, which flame is movably attached to the female mold or a male mold and has an opening through which the male mold can pass, then, a resin melt is supplied between the skin material and the male or female mold, and finally the molds are closed to complete molding.

The conventional method does not necessarily produce the multilayer molded article having good feeling, for example having no unevenness, no debossing or no fiber lying of the skin material, although it can produce the multilayer article having neither wrinkles nor breakage of the skin material.

An object of the present invention is to provide a process for producing a multilayer molded article comprising a resin body and a skin material and having good feeling.

Accordingly, the present invention provides a process for producing a multilayer molded article comprising a resin body and a skin material, which method comprises the steps of:

- (a) supplying a skin material between a male mold and a female mold which are attached to clamping means,
- (b) starting closing of the male and female molds, and supplying a resin melt for the resin body between the skin material and the male or female mold while temporarily stopping the closing action of the mold or adjusting a closing rate at 30 mm/sec. or less when a cavity clearance between the molds is in the range between $(c + 100)$ mm and $(c + 5)$ mm (wherein c is the cavity clearance when the molding is finished), and
- (c) further closing the molds to the cavity clearance of c to finish the molding.

The process of the present invention is based on the finding that the conditions for supplying the resin melt are very important in the production of the multilayer molded article with good quality.

In the context of the present invention, the "male mold" is intended to mean a mold an outer surface of which faces an inner wall of the other mold, and the "female mold" is intended to mean a mold an inner wall of which faces the outer surface of the other mold, when two molds are closed.

Now, the process of the present invention will be illustrated by way of example by making reference to the accompanied drawings in which

Figs. 1 to 4 are cross sectional views of the molds for producing the multilayer molded article according to the present invention in various steps.

One of the typical molding apparatuses shown in the drawings comprises a clamping mechanism having an upper platen (not shown) which is vertically moved with a lifting mechanism (not shown) and a fixed lower platen (not shown), a female mold 1 attached to the lower platen, a male mold 2 attached to the upper platen, means (not shown) for supplying a resin melt 4 between a skin material 3 and the male mold 2 or the female mold 1 and other auxiliary equipments.

The process of the present invention is carried out by the use of such apparatus as follows:

First step

The skin material 3 in the form of a continuous sheet or a cut-off form is supplied between the female mold 1 and the male mold 2 which are attached to the vertically movable clamping mechanism (Fig. 1).

Second step

The closing of the male mold 2 and female mold 1 is started by lowering the male mold 2. The resin melt 4 for the resin body is supplied between the skin material 3 and the female mold 1 through a resin melt passage provided in the female mold 1 while temporarily stopping the closing action of the mold or adjusting a closing rate at 30 mm/sec. or less when the cavity clearance a between the molds on the supply of the resin melt is in the range between $(c + 100)$ mm and $(c + 5)$ mm (wherein c is the cavity clearance when the molding is finished) (Fig. 2).

Third step

Then, the male mold 2 is further lowered till the cavity clearance reaches c to finish the molding of the multilayer molded article 6 comprising the resin body 5 and the skin material 3 integrally attached thereto (Fig. 4).

The cavity clearance c is the clearance between the male and female molds when the molding is finished. Since the skin material is compressed in the mold when the molding is finished and will recover after the molded article is removed from the molds, the cavity clearance c is sometimes different from the thickness of the multilayer molded article removed from the molds. When the skin material is made of a foam material, it recovers greatly.

In the second step, the resin melt is supplied when the cavity clearance is in the range between $(c + 100)$ mm and $(c + 5)$ mm. When the cavity clearance is larger than $(c + 100)$ mm, the surface of the supplied resin melt mass is cooled and freely shrinks to easily form the uneven surface. Then, the uneven surface of the resin body is transferred to the skin material to generate unevenness on the surface of the skin material. When the cavity clearance is smaller than $(c + 5)$ mm, excessive heat and resin pressure are applied to a part of the mold near the resin melt feed opening, so that, at a part of the skin material positioned near said feed opening, depression or unevenness is formed, the fibers lie down, or debossing is caused. Preferably, the resin melt is supplied when the cavity clearance is in the range between $(c + 100)$ mm and $(c + 10)$ mm.

In the process of the present invention, the resin melt is supplied between the skin material and the male mold or the female mold with strictly adjusting the cavity clearance in the range between $(c + 100)$ mm and $(c + 5)$ mm while temporarily stopping the closing action of the mold or adjusting the closing rate to 30 mm/sec. or less. When the resin melt is supplied under the above conditions, the subsequently supplied resin melt, namely the uncooled melt is spread outwardly as if it were squeezed out, whereby the concentration of heat at the part near the resin melt feed opening is avoided and, in turn, the feeling of the skin material is maintained.

When the mold closing rate of the molds is larger than 30 mm/sec., the excess pressure is applied to the skin material near the resin melt feed opening, so that the feeling of the skin material tends to be deteriorated. Preferably, the mold closing rate is from 0.1 to 20 mm/sec., particularly when the skin material comprising the foam which is easily damaged by heat or resin pressure.

When the resin melt is supplied while the mold closing is temporarily stopped in the second step, the mold closing is restarted before or after the resin supply is finished or at the moment when the resin supply is finished. Preferably, the mold closing is restarted before the resin supply is finished or at the moment when the resin supply is finished.

As the resin to be molded by the process of the present invention, any of the conventional resins used in compression molding, injection molding and extrusion molding can be used. Specific examples of the resin are non-expandable or expandable resins of thermoplastic resins (e.g. polypropylene, polyethylene, polystyrene, acrylonitrile-styrene-butadiene copolymer, nylon, etc.), and thermoplastic elastomers (e.g. ethylene-propylene copolymer, styrene-butadiene copolymer, etc.). The resin may contain at least one additive such as fillers (e.g. inorganic fillers and glass fibers), pigments, lubricants, antistatic agents and the like.

Specific examples of the skin material are woven or non-woven fabric, nets made of metals, fibers or thermoplastic resins, paper, metal foils, and a sheet or a film of a thermoplastic resin or elastomer. The skin material may be decorated with uneven patterns such as grain patterns, printing, dying and the like. In addition, the skin material may be made of foamed materials of thermoplastic resins (e.g. polyolefins, polyvinyl chloride, polystyrene, etc.), thermosetting resins (e.g. polyurethane, etc.) and rubbers (e.g. cis-1,4-polybutadiene, ethylene-propylene copolymer, etc.). Also, a laminate comprising at least two layers each made of the same material or different materials which are bonded to each other with an adhesive can be used as the skin material. Before the skin material is supplied in the mold, a part or whole of the skin material may be preheated to adjust tensile stress and elongation.

The relative position of the male and female molds and/or the closing direction can be freely selected. The resin melt may be supplied from the male mold side or the female mold side.

The skin material can be supported with supporting means which is arranged outside the mold, or with setting pins 7 provided on the top edge of the mold (see Fig. 1) or a clamping mechanism. Depending on the shape of the molded article, the skin material may be simply placed on the lower mold. In this case, the force supporting the skin material is controlled by adjusting a shear clearance b between the male and female molds to about 0.1 to 1.0 mm (see Fig. 4).

Since the conditions for supplying the resin melt in the mold and for closing the mold are strictly controlled in the process of the present invention, excessive heat and resin pressure are not partially applied to the skin material near the resin melt feed opening, and the resin melt is uniformly contacted directly to the mold surface or the mold surface through the skin material. The process of the present invention is useful particularly when the skin material comprises the foamed plastic material which is easily influenced by the excessive heat or resin pressure.

Accordingly, the process of the present invention can constantly produce the multilayer molded article having good feeling.

Practically and presently preferred embodiments of the present invention will be illustrated by following examples.

20 Example 1

As the body resin, polypropylene (Sumitomo Noblen (trade mark) AZ564, manufactured by Sumitomo Chemical Co., Ltd.) was used. As the skin material, a laminate of raised tricot (TR #109 having a thickness of 2.0 mm, manufactured by Kawashima Fabric, Co., Ltd.) and a sheet of polypropylene foam having an expansion ratio of 15 and a thickness of 3 mm (the total thickness of the skin material being 4.6 mm) was used.

According to the process described above by making reference to Figs. 1 to 4, a box article having a length of 300 mm, a width of 250 mm and a height of 40 mm was produced from the laminated material consisting of the resin body layer having a thickness of 2.5 mm and the skin material layer having a thickness of 4.3 mm under the following conditions:

Conditions for supplying the resin melt	
Resin temperature:	240° C
Mold temperature:	35° C
Cavity clearance:	
at the start of resin supply:	63 mm
at the end of resin supply:	43 mm
Mold closing rate:	10 mm/sec.
Cavity clearance on the completion of molding	
	3.0 mm

The skin material had no breakage or wrinkle, the raised fibers did not lie, and the surface of the article was smooth.

50 Comparative Example 1

In the same manner as in Example 1 but changing the cavity clearance and the mold closing rate as follows, the box article was produced:

Cavity clearance:	
at the start of resin supply:	34 mm
at the end of resin supply:	6 mm (= c + 3)
Mold closing rate:	14 mm/sec.

The molded article had a dent near the resin melt feed opening, and the part around such dent was uneven.

Example 2

As the body resin, an ABS resin (Kralastick (trade mark) MTH-2, manufactured by Sumitomo Naugatuck Co., Ltd.) was used. As the skin material, a laminate of a polyvinyl chloride sheet with grain patterns having a thickness of 0.6 mm and a sheet of wooly nylon having a thickness of 0.2 mm (the total thickness of the skin material being 0.7 mm) was used.

According to the process described above by making reference to Figs. 1 to 4, a box article having a length of 300 mm, a width of 250 mm and a height of 40 mm was produced from the laminated material consisting of the resin body layer having a thickness of 2.8 mm and the skin material layer having a thickness of 0.6 mm under the following conditions:

Conditions for supplying the resin melt	
Resin temperature:	240 °C
Mold temperature:	35 °C
Cavity clearance during resin supply:	13 mm
Mold closing rate:	0 mm/sec.
(The mold closing being temporarily stopped)	
Cavity clearance on the completion of molding	
	3.0 mm

The skin material had no breakage or wrinkle, the grain patterns were well maintained, and the surface of the article had unchanged smoothness and luster.

Comparative Example 2

In the same manner as in Example 2 but changing the cavity clearance during the resin supply to 113 mm (= c + 110 mm), the box article was produced.

The molded article had the uneven surface with small wrinkles.

Example 3

As the body resin, polypropylene (Sumitomo Noblen (trade mark) AZ564, manufactured by Sumitomo Chemical Co., Ltd.) was used. As the skin material, a laminate of a polyvinyl chloride sheet with grain patterns having a thickness of 0.6 mm, a sheet of polyvinyl chloride foam having an expansion ratio of 8 and a thickness of 3 mm and a backing cloth of wooly polyester having a thickness of 0.2 mm (the total thickness of the skin material being 3.8 mm) was used.

According to the process described above by making reference to Figs. 1 to 4, a box article having a length of 300 mm, a width of 250 mm and a height of 40 mm was produced from the laminated material consisting of the resin body layer having a thickness of 2.5 mm and the skin material layer having a thickness of 3.5 mm under the following conditions:

Conditions for supplying the resin melt	
Resin temperature:	200 °C
Mold temperature:	35 °C
Cavity clearance:	
at the start of resin supply:	53 mm
at the end of resin supply:	13 mm
Mold closing rate:	20 mm/sec.
Cavity clearance on the completion of molding	
	3.0 mm

The skin material had no breakage or wrinkle, the grain patterns were well reserved, and the surface of the article had unchanged smoothness.

Example 4

As the body resin, polypropylene (Sumitomo Noblen (trade mark) AZ564, manufactured by Sumitomo Chemical Co., Ltd.) was used. As the skin material, a laminate of a polyvinyl chloride sheet with grain patterns having a thickness of 0.4 mm and a sheet of polypropylene foam having an expansion ratio of 25 and a thickness of 3.0 mm (the total thickness of the skin material being 3.2 mm) was used.

According to the process described above by making reference to Figs. 1 to 4, a door trim shaped article having sizes of about 1,000 mm and about 600 mm and a thickness of 5.0 mm was produced from the laminated material consisting of the resin body layer having a thickness of 2.3 mm and the skin material layer having a thickness of 2.7 mm under the following conditions:

Conditions for supplying the resin melt	
Resin temperature:	200 °C
Mold temperature:	10 °C
Cavity clearance:	
at the start of resin supply:	62.5 mm
at the end of resin supply:	32.5 mm
Mold closing rate:	5 mm/sec.
Cavity clearance on the completion of molding	
	2.5 mm

The skin material had no breakage or wrinkle and suffered from little debossing, and the surface of the article was smooth.

Claims

1. A process for producing a multilayer molded article comprising a resin body and a skin material, which method comprises the steps of:

(a) supplying the skin material between a male mold and a female mold which are attached to clamping means,

(b) starting closing of the male and female molds, and supplying a resin melt for the resin body between the skin material and the male or female mold while temporarily stopping the closing action of the mold or adjusting a closing rate at 30 mm/sec or less when a cavity clearance between the molds is in the

range between $(c + 100)$ mm and $(c + 5)$ mm wherein c is the cavity clearance when the molding is finished),

and

(c) further closing the molds to the cavity clearance of c to finish the molding.

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2. The process according to claim 1, wherein, in the step (b), the resin melt is supplied when the cavity clearance is in the range between $(c + 100)$ mm and $(c + 10)$ mm:

3. The process according claim 1 or 2, wherein, in the step (b), the resin melt is supplied while adjusting the mold closing rate in the range between 0.1 mm/sec and 20 mm/sec.

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4. The process according to claims 1 to 3, wherein the resin melt is supplied while the mold closing is temporarily stopped in the step (b), and the mold closing is restarted before or after the resin supply is finished or at the moment when the resin supply is finished.

5. The process according to claim 4, wherein the mold closing is restarted before the resin supply is finished or at the moment when the resin supply is finished.

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6. Multilayer molded article, producible with a method according to any of claims 1 to 5.

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Fig. 1

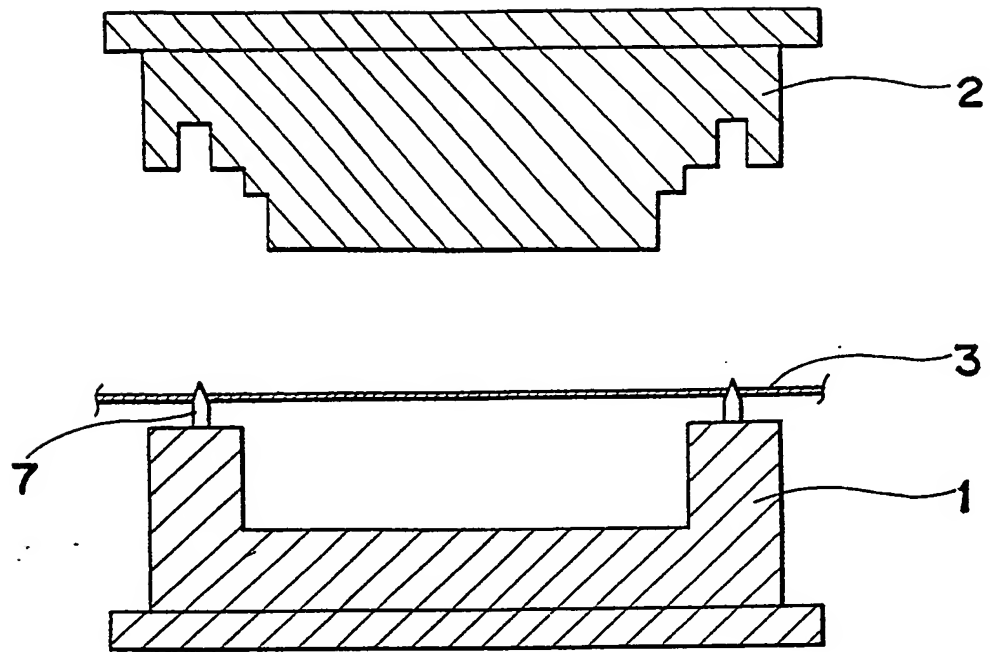


Fig. 2

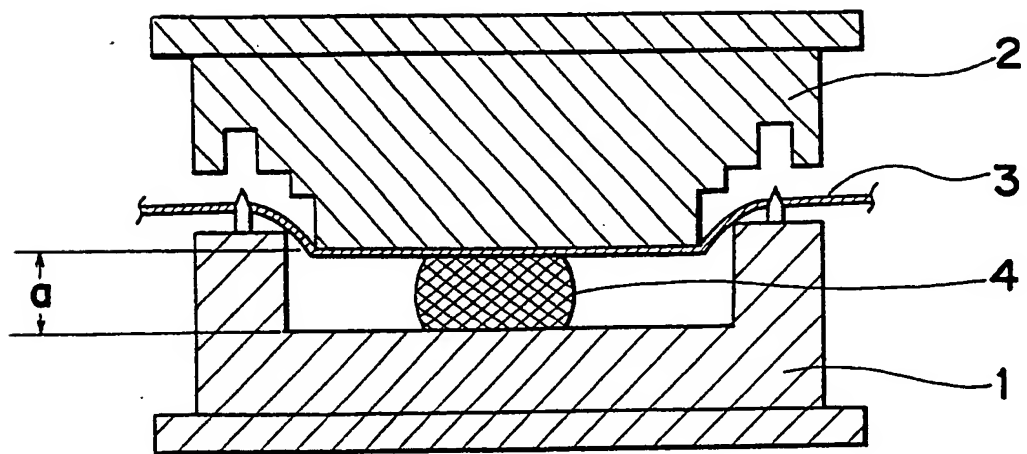


Fig. 3

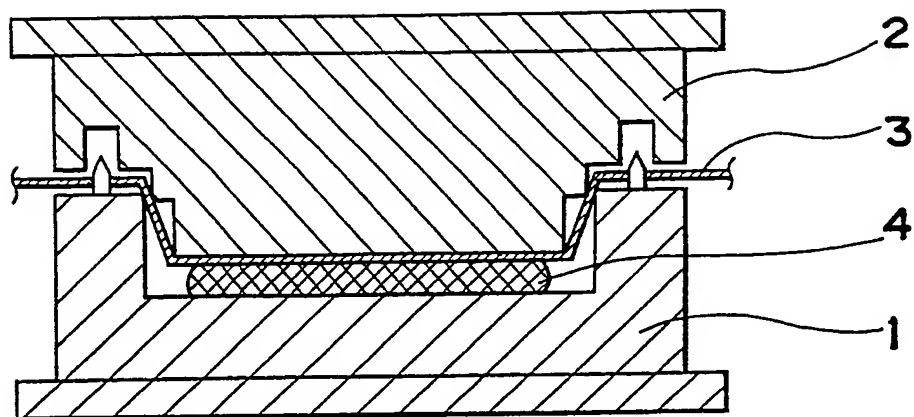


Fig. 4

